LEIBNITZ AND LOCKE.

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK OF THE FATHER OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHY TRANSLATED AT LAST.

NEW ESSAYS CONCERNING HUMAN UNDER-STANDING. By Gottfried Withelm Leibnitz. Together with an Appendix consisting of some of his Shorter Pieces. Translated from the original Latin, French and German with Notes. By Alfred Gideon Langley, A. M. (Brown.) Pp. xix, 861. The Macmillan Company.

The popular opinion of Leibnitz's philosophy has been drawn rather from books like Voltaire's "Candide" than from the writings of Leibnitz himself. He therefore stands before the world as the impersonation of a shallow optimism easfly ridiculed by Voltaire, just as Schopenhauer is held accountable for an equally shallow pessimism. Those who endure the labor of reading the "new essays," even in the comparatively attractive form which Mr. Langley has given them, will not need to be told why Leibnitz has been misunderstood. He was, indeed, a man of letters, but he was not a literary man. He knew so many languages that he did not write admirably in any and read so many books that he could not write one. He was conscious of the difficulty, but, like most men in a similar case, he looked in the wrong direction for the cause. Contrasting himself with Locke, he praised the open and popular method of the English philosopher, and then described his own system of thought as acroamatic. In making this criticism on himself, says his editor, he was thinking of the distinction drawn by the old Greek philosophers between the rigorous scientific form of their lectures to chosen disciples and the lighter way which they followed in their writings.

Leibnitz intimated that the obstacles raised by the abstractness of his thought were less formidable in a dead language than in a living one. But he might have observed that he took more pains to express his thought in a dead language, that is, in Latin, than he did when he used one of the living languages with which he was more or less familiar. In French or German he doubtless wrote very much as he talked -not the way to make literature, and least of all, literature in the domain of philosophy. He thought his acroamatic mode of writing the one best suited to "those who are occupied in the discovery of truth"-as if philosophers hoped to find the truth at the end of their treatises instead of embodying in these the truth which they arrived at by previous thinking and observation. Thus the writing of a philosophic essay was-not with Leibnitz a final step in the process, but an intermediate effort to reach the truth He had not the belief in the permanence of any scheme of philosophic thought that Locke doubtless had in his own, and so he lacked that sort of inspiration which makes it possible to write with enthusiasm. His thought, too, was so wide. reaching because of his almost unlimited knowledge of what men had reasoned or imagined before his time that if he had stopped reading altogether a lifetime would not have sufficed to complete the structure which he had in mind. Besides, if he had stopped reading he would have lost the principal stimulus that goaded him

It is possible now to make a comparison between him and Locke such as neither of them anticipated. Locke was one of the most popular philosophers of his time. In a sense, and a pretty large sense, it can be said that neither the American Revolution nor the French Revolution would have been just what they were without his writings. Yet Hume bowled the whole system over with those two famous billiard balls, which shook all the contents out of causality as a datum of experience. On the other hand, Leibnitz never was popular as a philosopher. But the fragments of the system which he outlined, but never finished, still stand, weatherbeaten and despoiled, like the broken columns of some ancient temple. He is still a vital force in philosophy. would doubtless be the same if he had put his writings in the form which he declared was possible, that of mathematical demonstrations, in metaphysics and ethics. He knew of attempts at such precision, but he supposed that the authors, like Persius, were discouraged by the arswer to the question. Who reads these things? "I believe, however," he added, meditatively, "that if they would undertake it in the proper way they would not be likely to repent it. And

I have been tempted to try it." nitz's theory of monads. In this poem, if nothought that in devising the monad he had actually discovered the innermost secret of Peripatetics, he objected on mathematical grounds. In the appendix to this volume Mr. Langley has translated a series of short papers in which Leibnitz reduced the old doctrine of atoms to an absurdity. As to modern atomism, that of the chemists, for example, he would undoubtedly claim that it owed as much to him as to anybody. His monads were not supposed to be matter. In fact, matter did not exist for him any more than it did for Berkeley. Both saw only phenomena; but while Berkeley found behind phenomena one reality alone, Leibnitz divined in every phenomenon a real thing, an epitome of all reality and all phenomena, differing from other realities (that is from other monads) only in being more or less alert than they to the facts that were potential in it. Thus Leibnitz had no occasion to trouble himself, except by way of criticism, with the question whether matter could think or not. It sufficed him to show that Locke was not consistent, and could not be consistent as long as he retained his hold upon mere materialism. Leibnitz's own monads to be real had to be psychical, not corporeal; not physical, but metaphysical. If he revolted from atomism on the one side, and from the view of Spinoza that nothing but God existed on the other, he could at least find refuge with Bruno in the notion that in the universe each part was identical with the whole, and in its activity sooner or later represented every other

As the whole world shines in each monad, the activity of each consists in representation, and the highest form of this activity known to man is that of the human consciousness. But Leibnitz conceives of higher forms, as genil and angels, as he knows of lower ones in the varied kinds of animal and vegetable life. The outcome of his theory is, in the first place, an evolutionism which is as distinct in its own way as that of Darwin or Spencer. Then, Leibnitz escapes completely from the error of the Cortesians, who denied life in the proper sense to brutes. Nor does he shrink from the only alternative left to him by his theory. The principle of life in brutes is as immortal as the soul of man. As there is a gradation of intelligence in the universe, there must be the possibility of mental development from lower to higher. So brutes may in time rise to reason and consciousness like those of man. This, perhaps, sounds less fanciful to men at the present day than it did to Leibnitz's contemporaries. On the other hand, Leibnitz doubtless found people in his time as ready to speculate as he was himself on the bodies of angels-a theme which to the modern mind looks not only doubtful, but superfluous. Nevertheless, it logically belonged to his theory of monads. The mind, that is to say, in in the bodies of plants and animals, except their the language of Leibnitz, the human monad, first formation." Thus there is here a wide never represents souls without bodies. The in- chasm in what Windelband calls Leibnitz's viference is that there are no souls without bodies, tailsm-a distinction between life capable of that even in death the vital principle takes at once a new body. If this is so with men and life which is subject to momentary assistance with brutes, it may be the same with monads of and interference from without. Leibnitz even a higher class. For it must be remembered that, mentioned with qualified approval the doctrine while Leibnitz admits a classification of his mo- of a vegetable roul, as if he hoped this might

nads, he insists at the same time that the infinite | remedy the discord in that universal harmony series from the lowest to the highest is unbroken. His principle is that there are no leaps, no hiatus, no vacuum in nature. His bitterest scientific quarrel was with the Newtonians, who held that gravitation could exist between bodies separated by absolute vacancy.

even those which seem to the so-called practical mind to be tinged with absurdity, have their counterpart in modern thought. Nothing is more fundamental in science now than the belief that nature makes no leaps. When Leibnitz talks of intelligences higher than man, he anticipates the speculations of Wallace. When he explains his ideas of progress in nature, he uses words like an evolutionist. When he speaks of the immortality of his monads, of the indestructibility of life principles, he foreshadows the theories of Weissman as to the endless continuance of germ cells. The parallel with Weissman becomes all the more apparent when Leibnitz loses sight of his metaphysics, as he sometimes does, and gives his monads physical attributes, or when Weissman drops his physiology and begins to write like a metaphysician. In fact, according to Erdmann, Leibnitz even when he was most an idealist was nearer to modern materialism than a modern idealist its only as perhaps material," he adds, "so Leibnitz ventures to maintain only that quasi-souls, or things like spirits, are the real elements even of what is corporeal." But given Kuno Fischer's definition of the monad-drawn rather from the accidental expressions of Leibnitz than from his deliberate statements-as always an animated body, and the connection between Leibnitz and Weissman becomes as close as the interval by a few years." of almost two hundred years and the utter disappearance of some purely physical notions of

the eighteenth century will allow. The point upon which Leibnitz differed most strenuously from Locke was as to the existence of innate ideas. Here, also, Leibnitz was nearer to modern theories than his rival. To Locke the individual mind was in every case at the beginning an absolutely blank tablet, on which experience was to write what it could. No modern man of science talks thus of the mind. For him it is written all over with the characters of heredity, with ancestral prepossessions, and with the data of an experience that reaches back to an indefinite and perhaps inglorious past. One wonders sometimes if the modern human being has any ideas that are not innate. But for Leibnitz the question was purely metaphysical. He pointed out that Locke's borrowed principle, "nothing in the intellect except what experience put there," must be amended because the intellect was there, and mind was confessedly an object to be observed as well as an observing subject. He conceded, however, the importance of the motive which led Locke to base his whole system on experience. The desire to subject to a rigid discipline those "who under the specious pretext of innate ideas and of truths naturally engraved upon the mind, to which we readily give our consent, care nothing about investigating or considering the sources, the relations and the certainty of this knowledge," was justifiable and praiseworthy. Leibnitz declared that he would go even further and would have a formal demonstration even for axioms. In this severely fundamental scheme Leibnitz presaged modern methods in geometry. But he did not think that proof, even if perfect, would increase the certainty of a necessary truth.

This is obvious in his effort to render irrefragable the famous argument of Anselm for the existence of God. "I have," said Anselm, in effect, "an idea of a being of supreme grandeur and perfection, including every degree of grandeur and perfection. But one degree of perfection—the very highest, in fact-without which my idea of a perfect being could not be, is existence. If, therefore, my idea of a perfect being is perfection in idea, then this perfect being must exist." Leibnitz maintained that most of the previous criticism on this demonstration was wrong. His view was that without the "If" in the last sentence the proof would be complete. It "assumes something that must still be proved in order to render it mathematically evident; that is, it is tacitly assumed that this idea of the all-great or all-perfect being is possible and implies no contradiction." To remedy this defect he sought first to define the noun "perfection." Any definition that could be given would imply simplicity But he never did try it, unless in some obscure and infinity. If a perfection could be resolved fragment. What he did was to scatter his into itself and something else, or if a limit could thoughts in brief essays, in critical articles, in be put to it, it would not be perfect. To prove letters innumerable, in prefaces—even in a that any perfection is incompatible with any poem which appealed to Fragnier to celebrate other perfection it is necessary to define each. in Latin verse a greater theme than that of and definition necessitates either division or Lucretius, no less a theme, in fact, than Leib- limitation, neither of which is possible. Therefore, any perfection is consistent with all other where else, Leibnitz abandoned himself to the perfections. Thus the idea of a being possessed of all perfections is possible. Hence this being must exist, "since existence is contained in the nature. To the atoms of Lucretius and of the number of perfections." Spinoza denied the vaphilosophers of his own times, whom he calls lidity of this proof, but after Leibnitz put it in writing he conceded its solidity. Nevertheless, it is still open to an objection. The idea of the most perfect being is, according to Leibnitz's proof, built up in the mind by adding perfection to perfection. To complete it the mind finally to all the other simple ideas which go to make up the complex adds that of existence; it is not existence that it adds, but only the idea of existence. Thus the proof lacks the universality of a mathematical demonstration. Leibnitz himself seems to acknowledge this when he estimates the moral weight of Anselm's proof in terms such as he or Bishop Butler would use in a case of conscience.

Though Leibnitz discusses innate ideas at great length, the burden of his criticism-a thoroughly just one-upon Locke is that the latter did not distinguish with sufficient care the origin of the necessary truths, whose source is in the understanding, from that of truths of fact drawn from the experience of the senses, nor even from those confused perceptions which occur to the mind. From his own point of view the question was really not an open one. In assuming the existence of his monads, he assumed also all the potencies with which he endowed them. With these granted, it was impossible for him to concede that the mind ever ceased thinking even in the most profcund slumber. This is still a debatable question among psychologists, the answer to it being colored invariably by the philosophic pre possessions of each thinker or observer. The point on which Locke got the better of Leibnitz, as can be seen now in the light of modern science, was just where Leibnitz attempted to realize his theory of the unbroken continuity of life, at the boundary between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. If he had known how obscure this boundary is, and how many organisms there are, especially minute organisms, of which it is impossible to say with absolute certainty whether they are plants or animals, his difficulty would have been obviated, at least in part. Locke, or, rather the speaker who represents him in Leibnitz's dialogue, peremptorily asserts that perception distinguishes animals from inferior beings. If Leibnitz had stopped with the expression of his belief that plants also have some perception and appetition he would have been consistent. For there are certain plants-orchids, for example, in their proper habitat-that seem to be capable of perceiving a danger and of escaping from it; though the instinct, which, in an animal, works rapidly, takes months with plants. But Leibnitz was still too much of a Cortesian to give full sway to his own belief. "I do not cease," said he, "to attribute to mechanism all that takes place controlling the organisms in which it exists and

which he imagined. But his real trouble lay in the fact that it lowered the dignity of the soul, as he thought, to use it in explaining the details of the phenomena of plants and animals. Besides, if the life principle of an animal is immortal, why not that of a plant also? All these characteristics of Leibnitz's thought. Naturally, he hesitated even to mention such an alternative. Nevertheless, when his interlocutor admitted feeble and slow perceptions in oysters and mussels, Leibnitz gladly claimed the same for plants, and it was here that he most clearly announced his theory of evolu-

Considering that the passage was written almost two centuries ago, at a time when the discovery of germ life had just opened a little the veil over the science of the future, Leibnitz's vague anticipations are full of interest. With all that could be said as to perception in plants and animals, man was still differentiated, he thought, by the power of reflection which he possessed. Yet when he is reduced to a state of lethargy, reflection and consciousness cease. He is then little better than a brute or a plant. "But the innate and acquired faculties and dispositions, and even the impressions which are received in this state of confusion, do not cease on that account, and are not effaced, though they would be. "Just as Locke had conceived of spir- are forgotten. They will even have their turn one day in contributing to some notable result. for nothing is useless in nature; all confusion must develop itself; the animals even having attained to a condition of stupidity," (perhaps Mr. Langley might have found a better word than stupidity), "ought some day to return to perceptions more elevated; and since simple substances always endure, we must not judge of eternity

Those obscure impressions below the level of consciousness, which Leibnitz here tacitly compares to the perceptions of animals, played a great role in his philosophy. They are too small to be separately distinguished, and even united their activity is inarticulate, like the noise of waves. Nevertheless in them lies the explanation of the harmony of the soul with the body. and of the fact that no two souls, nor, indeed, any other two things, are exactly alike, but allied to each other in an unbroken series. Underneath all the fragmentary suggestions of Leibnitz there is the certainty that the real course of his thought led from the thing which he almed at. Like the mathematician that he was, he began with that which was to be proved; and like the man of endless reading that he was, his first necessity was an eclecticism which should take the best from all sides, and, to use his own words, "unite Plato and Democritus, Aristotle and Descartes, the scholastics with the moderns, theology and ethics with the reason." Being a man of affairs, like Cicero, he might have ended as Cicero did, a mere eclectic. A more flexible and elegant style of writing than he attained would have tempted him to remain the echo of other men's thoughts. But he was not shallow enough to think that a true philosophy can be attained by methods that suffice for an encyclopaedia. There is in his Monad a reminiscence of Democritus's Atoms, of Platonic Ideas, of Aristotle's Entelechies, of Spinoza's Substance and of Descartes's Infinite Self-caused Being, but this reminiscence is not artificially put together. It is vitalized by Leibnitz's own thought, which demanded in unity an infinite variety, and required, above all, a metaphysic that would account for the origin of the laws of nature "in principles superior to matter," while at the same time accepting the fact of observation "that everything takes place mechanically in matter." Idealist as he was, and persistent as he was in the search for mathematical instead of experimental proof, he still insisted on the need of incessant external observation, or what he called the search for analogies "Plants insects and the comparative anatomy of animals," he added, "will furnish them more and more, especially if we continue to avail ourselves of the microscope still more than we have done." Nothing interesting to man was foreign to his mind. If he imagined that his theory of the universe included all these interests, or that his system of harmony exalted "the divine perfections beyond what we had dared to think," this was simply because with him philosophic research began and ended in the thought of a Divine Being.

New Dublications.

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FEBRUARY, 1897.

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REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS IN THE FIELD

There were several conditions which seriously influenced the real estate market of last week, and left things at the close of the week in a far more unsettled condition, so far as the closing of several prospective sales of more than ordinary importance was concerned, than they were when the week began. In one case the contract for the drawn up, as the brokers supposed, to the satis faction of the principals to the transaction, but at the time set for the actual transfer of the parcel dissatisfaction was expressed on one side or the other, and, as one of the persons principally interested has now sailed for Europe, there is no pros-pect at present of coming to a satisfactory understanding in this matter for several weeks at best Other seemingly assured sales, of not so greamagnitude, however, fell through for one reason or another. So far as investors go, there is an apparent inclination to delay signing contracts for the purchase of large parcels of realty, in the hope that they will be able to secure money at a lower rate of interest in a few months than they can at On the other hand, the brokers have to face the difficulties to be encountered in the spring renting season, and they are bending all their en ergies at present to retain their old tenants and to

The task of the brokers in dealing with tenants, who are generally a dissatisfied and, to a greater or less extent, an unreasonable class of people, is a peculiarly difficult one this season. The facts of the case are that, with the advent of the sky-scraper, business men are not willing to pay the same rentals as their landlords have been able to demand for less modern offices for several years past; especially is this the case when many of the finest new offices in the city are standing vacant, and the agents or brokers have been instructed to fill up these buildings with desirable tenants at unusually low rentals on leases for short terms generally for not more than two years. In dwellinghouses, the demand more nearly equals the supply, yet it is hardly likely that there will be a perceptible increase in the present low rentals for either dwellings or apartment-houses for another

of contracts for the sale of properties, the last week was not altogether an uneventful one in real estate. Two important sales were reported—that by A. Duane Pell of No. 918 Broadway, an old business building on a plot 18x66 feet, for \$105,000, and that by the estate of Charles L. Colby of the handsome dwelling at No. 8 East Sixty-ninth-st. with a frontage of 55 feet, by 100 feet deep on the east line, by 140 feet on the west line, together with the furniture, to William Douglas Sloane, for about \$2.9,000. Outside of these transactions there was little of especial interest, other private sales involving flathouses, dwellings and vacant lots. There was considerable competition at the partition sale of the Asa Hall estate, including properties in the Dey, Chambers, Greenwich and Washingtons, districts.

ong the auction sales scheduled for this week, Among the auction sales scheduled for this week, to take place at No. III Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are the following:

Monday—Hst Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referce, No. 59 to 59½ East Third-st., south side, 137.7 feet east of Second-ave, 23.9 by south 44 by west 4 Inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 feet south of street by east 37.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements and stores and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on indgment. three-story brick tenements in rear, with right way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment

six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment, \$28,49.

Thesday—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure saie, Burton N. Harrison, referee, southeast corner of First-ave, and One-hundred-and-eighthst. 190,11325, vacant; also, One-hundred-and-eighthst., south side, 25 feet east of First-ave, 275x199.11, vacant; also, One-hundred-and-eighthst., south side, 25 feet east of Second-ave, 225 by 122 by southwest 19 by west 225 by south 76.19 to point of beginning, vacant; also, First-ave, west side, 190.11 feet north of One-hundred-and-seventh-st., 85 by southwest 65 and 165 by 49 by 194, vacant; also, southwest corner of One-hundred-and-eighth-st. and marginal wharf or street on Harlem River, 118x190.11, vacant; also, northwest corner of One-hundred-and-eighth-st. and marginal wharf or street on Harlem River, 75x50.11, vacant. Due on judgment, \$111.419.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreblosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, No. 2,053 Eighth-ave, west side, 25.65 feet north of One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., 24.11x190, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, \$26,65.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, No. 1,439 Vyse-st., southeast side, 256 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 250 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 175 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No. 1,430 Vyse-st., south-east side, 176 feet south of Jennings-st., 25x100; also, No.

199.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, \$29.937.
At No. 59 Liberty-st., by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, No. 37 East Twenty-first-st., north side, 275 feet west of Fourth-ave, 25x98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

Wednesday-By Peter F. Meyer & Co., fore-closure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Nos. 104 and 105 Park Row and No. 23 Duane-st., begins Park Row, northwest side, 29 feet northeast of Duane-st., 49.7 by 102.2 by southwest 7.5 by northwest 3 by southwest 67.4 to Duane-st., by southeast along same 22 by northeast 25 by southeast 81 to Park Row, six-story brick store, loft and office building, formerly Sweeney's Hotel. Due on judgment, \$29.671.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George

of Tenth-ave., 5238.9, vacant. Due on judgment, \$168.25.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Ellot Norton, referee, No. 12 Fifth-ave., west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, \$11.385; subject to first mortgage for \$9,000.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referrer, No. 52; to 533 West Fifty-sixth-st, and No. 530 to 540 West Fifty-seventh-st, beginning at Fifty-sixth-st, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh-ave., 32,10 by north 106.5 by east 56,6 by north 106.5 to Fifty-seventh-st, by west along same 120 by south 200.10, one, two and three story brick brewery, stables, etc. Due on judgment, \$17.645.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution

brick brewery, stables, etc. Due on judgment, \$17.645.

By August Kielnau, Sheriff's sale on execution, No. 54 East Fifty-fourth-st., south side, 125 feet east of Madison-ave, 22x100.5, four-story brownstone front dwelling, all right, title and interest of Theodore D, Sutton on December 15, 1886. Due on judgments, \$2.548 88 and \$3,502.32.

Thursday—By Philip A, Smyth, partition sale, Chauneey S, Truax, referee, Nos. 8 and 10 East Thirty-first-st., south side, 150 feet east of Fifth-ave, two lots, 25x15.4 each, with three-story brick building, formerly used as a stable; also, No. 37 East Sixty-eighth-st., north side, 125 feet east of Madison-ave, 25x100.5, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; also, No. 1.001 Madison-ave, cast side, \$2.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth-st., 29x79, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling.

welling.
By D. P. Ingraham & Co., forcelosure sale, Roger
Coster, referee, No. 181 South-st, north side, 163.1
eet west of James Slip, 33x76.1x32.9x76.1, five-story
rick store and loft building. Due on judgment,
2, 457. \$2.497.
Friday—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth-ave, and Clinton Place, 23.6x169, four-story brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, \$25.77.

By Marin P. Hatch, foreclosure sale, James W. Gerard, Jr., referee, No. 322 East Seventy-second-st. south side, 283.4 feet east of Second-ave, 16.8x [62.2, three-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, 8.092.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure såle, Donald McLean, referee, Nos. 322 and 334 East Ninety-eighth-st., south side, 159 feet west of First-ave, 65x101.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgment, \$27,105.

Ec Let for Business Purposes.

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ie, Park Piace, Park Rive, Nassau, William, Gold,
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RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beckman st. A FINE LIGHT OFFICE, facing south, ground floor Trinity Building, \$20, or desk room, \$10. Inquire Boom 20 111 Brendway.

Railroads.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

4:30 P. M.—Dally, North Shore Limited, Due Detroit 8:29 a. m., Chicago 4:30 p. m. Stops at Albany,

4330 P. M. Dally, Chicago 4:20 p. m. Stops at Albany, Utica and Syricuse,

6:00 P. M. Dally, For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincipnati, St. Louis,

6:25 P. M. Dally, For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal and (except Saturday rights) Otburgh, Montreal and (except Saturday rights) Otburgh, Cleve.

checked from hotel or residence by the West-

ERIE RAILROAD.

8 follows. M.—Vestibuled Express Daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffale, Bradford, Arriva Buffale, Bradford, Arriva Buffale, 2:00 P. M. Parloy car to Buffale, Bradford, Arriva Buffale, 2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited fast mail Daily, solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake, arrivas Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Chicago 5 P. M. Sieepers to Chicago, Cheveland and Incinnant. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Suffale and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily, arrives Buffale and Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sieepers to Buffale and Cleveland, making direct connections for Detroit, Chicago and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls Daily, Solid train to Chicago, Sieepers to Hornellaville, Chicago and Checianatt, Dining Car.
PICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS AND PULLMAN accommodations at 11: 113, 23:1, 401 and 257 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th-st, and 61 West 125th-st, Chambers and West 23d-st, ferries, New-York, 333 and 126 Fution-st., 195 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson-st., Hobeken, and Jersey City Station, Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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THE MOST CRITICAL EXAMINATION AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND FINENESS OF FINISH INVITED.

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CANITARIUM.—City or country, for select class of consumptive patients rendered lemmediately non-infectious, treated by a positively successful germonathic system by the author. Address SPECTALIST, 250 West 75th-SPECTALIST,

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B. ATIONS foot et DESBROSSES AND CORTLAND?

8.00 A. M. FAST MAIL — Fullman Buffet Sleeping Car
New York to Chicago. No conches.

9.00 A. M. FAST LANE.— Fittaburg and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M. FENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.— Pullman
Compartment, Sleeping, Dinnig, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Checago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnatt, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

2.00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—
For Christian Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 42D STREET.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express;
Fastest train in the world. Stors at Albany, Utica,
Syracuse and Rochestor. Due Buffalo 4:45 p. m..
Niagara Falls 5:55 p. m. This train is limited to
its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily, Fast Mail for Poughkeepsle, Albany,
Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
Chileago. For Cinvinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.

4.00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS — For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except saturday.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS — For Cincinnati Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, 8.00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago, Councts for Cleveland and Toledo except Utlea, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chleago.
 10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
 1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Columbus, Cincinnati. Indiarapolis and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany. Utlea, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
 1:00 P. M.—Dully. Chleage Special for Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany. Schemeetady. Utlea, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
 3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

Chicago, Councta for Cleveland and Tolelo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8. S. 30, 9.30, 10.19 (Dining Car), 11 a. m., 1, 219 (5.29)

"Congressional Lim," ail Parlor and Dining Cars), 4.39 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12.15 night, Sunday, S. 50, 9.39, 11 a. m. (3.20 "Congressional Lim," ail Farlor and Dining Cars), 4.30 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12.15 night, Sunday, S. 50, 9.39, 11 a. m. (3.20 "Congressional Lim," ail Farlor and Dining Cars), 4.30 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12.15 night, 13 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12.15 night, 13 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12.15 night, 14 (Dining Car), 12 (Dining Car), 13 (Dining Car), 14 (Dining Car), 14 (Dining Car), 15 (Dining Car), 15 (Dining Car), 15 (Dining Car), 15 (Dining Car), 16 (Dining Car), 17 (Dining Car), 18 (Dining Car), 19 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 19 (Dining Car), 19 (Dining Car), 19 (Dining Car), 10 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 20 (Dining Car), 3 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 4 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 10 (Dining Car), 10 (Dining Car), 10 (Dining Car), 10 (Dining Car), 11 (Dining Car), 12 (Dining Car), 12 (Dining Car), 12 (Dining Car), 13 (Dining Car), 16 (Dining Car), 17 (Dining Car), 18 (Dining Car), 18 (Dining Car), 19 (Dini

6:25 F. M.—Dally, For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal and (except Saturday rights) Ottowa.
7:30 F. M.—Dally. For Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Cleveland. Indianapolis, 8t. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsle, Albany and Pitea.
9:00 F. M.—Dally. Carrier Sleeping Car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Bochester.
9:15 F. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago; except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central, every night, except Sunday night, Sunday nights, Chicago sieepers leave on 9:15 p. m. train.
9:06 A. M. sund 3:35 F. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York (Six May Sunday), 13:26 Hills, Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 13:261, 413 Broadway; 31 East 14th-st., 242 Broadway, 235 Columbus ave. 61 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. stanton, New-York; Six and 7:26 Fulton-st. and 166 Breadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the West-cott Express Company. night, ocket Offices Nos. 433, 944, 1196, 1323, 111, and 261 Broadway, I Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway, and Erooklyn, Annex Station, Broadway, Station, Jersey City, The New York Transfer Company will call for and check bayange from hotels and residences through to destination.

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BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS" arrivee Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleepers to Detroit and

nicago. 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk nd intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, greept Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittsan, Scranton and principal intermediate stations. Conects for all points in coal region. Chair-Cars to Wilkes-Sitiston, Scranton and principal intermediate stations, connects for all points in coal region. Pullman Buffet arlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate states. G115 F. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate Stadone G10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, Express for Statington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for
Reading and Harrisburg. Castr-Car to Statington.
7.900 P. M. daily, for BUFFALIO, NIAGARA FALIA
and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled train
N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
S230 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at
south Plainfield. Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk,
L. & B. Lunction, Sayre, Geneva, Buchester, Batavia and
Suffalo, Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo.
9900 P. M. daily, for ITBACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALIAS, and all points West,
Pullman Sleepers to Cincago and Buffalo, Steeper to
Vilkesbarre. Wilkesharre.
Additional local trains dally, except Sunday, for HoU'ND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 1990 A. M., 2.30, 4.29, and 6.39 P. M.
Tickets and Fullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1.323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y., 809 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
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Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after January 25, 1897,
For Easton, Bethlyhein, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 0:10 (1:45) to Easton) A. M. 1:00, 1:30 4:15, 4:30 (1:15) to Easton) A. M. 1:00, 1:30 4:30, 5:30 P. M. 1:10, 1:30 4:30, 5:3

5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean
Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30,
10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank), 4:15, 4:40,
5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays (stops at Interlaken for Asbury
Park and Ocean Grove), 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, 65:38 Saturdays only)

M.

P. M. For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M.: 1:45, 4:40 F. M. For Atlantic City, Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., For Atlantic City, Vineland and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.
Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car), A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car), 4:30, 5:00 (Dining Car), 6:00, 7:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car), 4:30, 5:00 (Dining Car), 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:90, 11:30 (Dining Car), A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car), P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car), P. M., 2:03, 5:00 (Dining Car), P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be secured at foot of Liberty 8t., 113, 172, 201, 434, 944, 1.140, 1.323 Broadway, 727 6th Av., 31 East 14th 8t., 153 East 125th 8t., 251 Cotumbus Av., New-York, 4 Court St., Stop Futton 8t., Broadway, 19th Broadway, Williams-burg, The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

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1000 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M.—(Cafe Car), RUFFALO, SCRANTON, BING-HAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, STRACUSE and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chraapanapolints west.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
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WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from botel or residence to destination. ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers-stass follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d-st.: 9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express Daily for Waverly, Binghanton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrive Buffalo

Binghanto, Emira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrive Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo. 2:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo. 2:00 P. M. Perlor car to Buffalo. 2:00 P. M. Septibuled Limited fast mail Daily, solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Chicago S P. M. Sleepers to Chicago. Cleveland and Cincinnati, Dining Car. 7:30 P. M. Berfalo 3:15 A. M., Hradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 8:50 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connections for Detroit, Chicago and the West. 8:145 P. M. Win Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls Built. Solid train to Chicago. Chicago and Cincinnati, Dining Car.
MICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS AND PULLMAN 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th-st, and 61 West 125th-st, and 52 Futton-st, 168 Broadway, Brooklyn 250 Hudson-st, 168 Broadway, Brooklyn 250 Hudson-st, Hobbien, and Jracey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destingtion.

WESTSHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m, earlier from foot Franklin st.; 2520 A. M. Daily, Local to Buffalo. 1815 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utlea, Syracuse, Rochester Buffalo, Nigara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. 11:615 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Palts, Lakes Mobouk and Minnewassa, Albany, Utlea, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George, Parior Care, to Albany

Albany, Utica, Saratosa, Cainvell, Montreal, Utica, Syracusa, Car to Albany,

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracusa, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detrolt, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracusa, Rochester and Buffalo, wingara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis

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General Managers, 133 Front Street, New York or HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
Tourist Agents, 113 Broadway, New York, A OVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 24 door north of 21st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.; at vertisements received at the following branch offices a resultar office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.; 224 Str. ave., s. c. cov. 234-st.; 162 Oth-ave., cor. 12th-st., Macy's ave., s. c. cov. 234-st.; 162 Oth-ave., cor. 12th-st., Macy's ave., and 14th-st., 142 Columbus-ave. near West 68th st.; 168 West 42d-st., hear 6th-ave.; 192 East 4th-st.; 250 West 42d-st., letween 7th and 8th aves.; 150 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 7th sts.; 1,095 3t-ave., near dist-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 80th-st.; 650 3d-ave., near dist-st.; 556 3d-ave.; 21e Blercker-st. A DVERTISEMENTS and autscriptions for The Trib-A une received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broad-way, 2d door north of 31st-st. until 9 o'clock p. m.; ad-vertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.; 258 8th-ave, a. cor, 25d-st.; 152 6th-ave, cor. 12th-st., Macy'a, 6th-ave, and 14th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave, near West 66th-st.; 166 West 423-st., near 6th-ave; 202 East 14th-st.)